



JOHN S. HOLT, Jr., Editor.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 24.

We are under a great many obligations and give the most profuse thanks to Senator Jefferson Davis and Hon. A. G. Brown, for very valuable public documents.

To Senator Cass and to Mr. McWilliam we also owe, and present, the wish that they "may live a thousand years," for the like favors.

The amiable and zealous Marshall of this District, Fielding Davis, Esq., has favored us with the following names of judges, summoned by him for the United States Court, which sits in Jackson on the first Monday in November next:

John M. Delonch,	E. J. McGehee,
Duncan S. Cane,	Alexander Powell,
Moses J. Hooke,	Parker Smith,
Robt. D. Gill,	Lewis H. Bryant,
Esau Knight,	Henry J. Bass,
Edward J. Elder,	Geo. B. Collier,
Milus Criswell,	John N. Hunter,
	Samuel H. Stockett,

## POINT FIRST—THE SOUTH IN VASSALAGE.

The last Wilkinson Whig, in an article headed "R. B. Rhett," sets about to show how Mr. Rhett has disgraced himself. In the first place, the Whig says that the Republican

"Performs the double work of defending (the Republican's) doctrines and their author Rhett. We consider Rhett's speech (the text book of the disunion school) disgraceful for its false statements and sophistical argument."

Mr. Rhett has put forth no new doctrine, but simply the doctrines of the States Rights; doctrines which were known and discussed in all their length and breadth in the United States before Mr. Rhett was born; doctrines which have become the settled faith of a large majority of the Southern people; which are the only final safety of a minority, and which have three times been proposed to be acted on by the North; Mr. Rhett's doctrines are the simple dictates of common sense, and are the necessary foundation of a permanent, free, republican government. But if they indeed be new and of late authorship, as is intimated by the Whig, then the Republican is the author of Mr. Rhett's doctrines, and not Mr. Rhett the author of the Republican's doctrines: for the Republican, for the last ten months at least, has advocated to the full extent, and with all its might, every doctrine contained in Mr. Rhett's recent speech. The Whig gives Mr. Rhett's speech undue importance. It is merely the exhibition of the doctrines in which we have always believed, and we therefore incidentally support and recommend it. It is no text book.

But the Whig particularly "the disgraceful" points in Mr. Rhett's speech, and says first: "He (Mr. Rhett) attempts to prove to the people of South Carolina that they are not free, but in the same vassalage as were the colonies to Great Britain." It is a new doctrine in a representative government, that a portion of the people are "not free," unless they, the fraction, have a majority in making the laws.

It is no new doctrine, but a self-evident fact, that no portion of people is free, unless it have a majority of those who frame the laws, or is protected from the power of those who do frame the laws, who may have conflicting interests.

The object of a constitution is to "restrain the government as that of laws is to restrain individuals." This is a well settled fact in all kinds of government. If it be a Republican Government, the constitution is of use to protect the minority from the heedless legislation of the majority is absolutely necessary to restrain the majority. Now, if the Southern States are in the minority, they need the protection of the constitution; and if they do not have it, but are left to the mercy of a majority, is it not evident "that they are not free, but in the same vassalage as were the colonies of Great Britain?"

Mr. Rhett says, speaking of the men of the Revolution, "they could not see any difference in the principle between no representation and representation inadequate to protect them in the payment of the taxes;" for they were in the power of a majority, whose sense of justice (?) (and other such incentives put forth by Mr. Clay as arguments that the South had nothing to fear, even though ruled by the North), could alone restrain them. From whom and from whom alone, do we look for any injury to ourselves in life, property or honor? From a Northern majority unrestrained by the constitution? They have us in their power, and, under this state of fact, our having any representation at all, is not only useless—because it being a minority can effect nothing against the will of the majority—but it does a very great injury; because it gives a shield to tyranny, offers it the power to say, when remonstrated with, "you did yourselves the harm, you had representatives, and why did they not check it?" If it be the settled policy of any man or set of men among us, that we must submit to the domination of a Northern majority, to be proper and prudent slaves; we must withdraw our representation, and become totally submissive vassals. We hold it then as incontrovertible (and it in reality only needs statement, to be immediately asserted) that, the Southern States, being in the minority, look in population and in number of State, both in the constitution alone for protection of their

rights and honor. This is settled in principle. The argument of Mr. Rhett and the South, and of Mr. Calhoun and the South before him, and of the Republican is, that the Southern States "not have this protection of the constitution, because it (the constitution) has been broken by the majority which has framed the laws, and that this majority is opposed to them."

This now is a question of fact, and will there be found in the Southern county of Wilkinson, a paper which will hold the contrary? Perhaps there may be found some among us who do not enter so deeply and fully into Southern feelings, of honor, of principle and of right, as to have a sensation at the outrages of the North, but the mass of the Southern People, feel it in all its bitterness. Has the constitution been regarded as fugitive slaves? as to the territories of the States? as to the appropriations for internal improvements, when of \$15,000,000, only 2,500,000 have been appropriated to the South, and 12,500,000 to the North? as to California? The constitution, according to its preamble, was established, "To form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our property." Have not all of these objects been outraged by a Northern majority? And is it not an evident design and an openly avowed fact, that this majority, making use of their power in defiance of the constitution, intend admitting free States, and discouraging the formation (as they have done) and preventing the admission of slave States, until they will have the majority of two-thirds, necessary to change the constitution, so as legally to abolish slavery?

Do we all know that this is their will, and it is in their power to accomplish this object in six years? In addition to all this we have been robbed of our property. Our slaves are incited to massacre us, steal our property, and run away—by every means to gain their freedom. And Northern associations have been openly formed and encouraged by the Northern people for the purpose of forwarding these objects. Our people have been massacred. They have been menaced and maltreated by mobs, when they have tried to reclaim their stolen property. Our sovereign States have been insulted by the sovereign States of the North sending to them official declarations that they are criminals on account of their institutions. From the dung-heap and from the parlor, from the family circle and from the public assembly, from the pulpit itself, we have been cursed from the earth, the most demonic resolves have been made against us; and to exterminate us has been made a part of Northern religious and political doctrine. We do announce it as our calm belief that a large portion of the Northern people are determined to make a war upon us to the knife!

Perhaps the editor of the Whig does not look upon these things with the sensitiveness that we do; indeed we recollect that that paper of July 5th ult., speaking of the Nashville address, says: "A large portion of the address is taken up with an artful and over-statement of the wrongs and insults (!) inflicted upon the South for the last sixteen years," placing an interrogation point as we have, as much as to say, "Has this indeed been the case? How absurd!"

The Whig, in this article on Mr. Rhett, calls this the "best government now known, or that has been known among men." This government, as it was formed, was the best, but it has been completely changed, and is now a Consolidated Democracy, (i. e.) a government in which an irresponsible majority has the rule. But even allowing that the government is the best, it is not the original form of government to which we object, but the administration of it, which is the most oppressive and relentless despotism on the face of the earth, and we are thankful that the Southern people see it in time to shift for themselves.

## THE SECOND POINT.

The last Wilkinson Whig in attempting to show that Mr. Rhett has disgraced himself by his speech says:

"In the same hardhood, Rhett asks in what respect do the taxes you now pay to the General Government differ in principle from those our fathers resisted? Did your representatives lay them?"

The Whig then informs us that these burdensome taxes were imposed by the tariff of 1846—for which Mr. Rhett and all the South Carolina representatives in Congress voted. The Whig then as a comment, says:

"This looks to us like an attempt to deceive and is it not as disgraceful as futile?"

It appears to us that it would have been fair, (and the only fair course) in the Editor of the Whig, to have quoted a little further and shown where Mr. Rhett's speech itself contradicts and puts to flight his charge of disgraceful deceit. The speech continues thus:

"And if it was in their power or yours to repeal them, would they remain a day on the Statute book? The tariff act of 1846, is but a modification of the tariff of 1840, passed in Congress against the vote of every Representative from South Carolina. It contains from beginning to end, discriminations in the taxes imposed to benefit northern manufacturers and productions; and differs, therefore, in this principle, in no respect whatever from the tariff of 1840. It is ten per cent. higher in its exactions than the tariff of Great Britain, or the tariff of 1833, coerced by South Carolina. Such a tariff it was and is the unanimous opinion of your Representatives in Congress, is unconstitutional, and you are nearly unanimously of the same opinion. Here, then, are the taxes laid upon you by the Representatives of other States, not only against your will, but without any warrant in the constitution. Are you any better off than your fathers would have been had they been represented in Parliament, and the British Representatives, to further British interests, had passed the taxes imposed upon them?"

We see from this that every South Carolina representative voted against the tariff

of 1840, yet it was passed by a majority, and that in 1846, still retaining their objections to it, and finding that they could not do away with its objectionable feature,—"protection," altogether, they unanimously voted to modify it, thus decreasing it as far as they could. It is not holding private reputation in a just degree of estimation, to lay upon one who has hitherto borne the most pure, and honorable character, the charge of *wilful and disgraceful lying*, without having examined fully into the evidence to sustain the charge.

If the Editor of the Wilkinson Whig, had made an examination of this speech, he has characterized as "disgraceful," he perhaps would not have had the appearance of having acted unfairly, in bringing this up as one of the points, in which Mr. Rhett has brought disgrace upon himself.

## POINT THE LAST.

The last Wilkinson Whig says: "Again, Rhett says, 'let the Union be dissolved, and foreign nations will make our prosperity their interest, and our security their care.'" And the Whig remarks, that here is a man so spirited, as to be

"Ready to dissolve the Union, unless South Carolina can have a majority in the nation's council, yet offering her up a willing victim to 'foreign nations,' fairly bidding for a place at the feet of some European power!"

Now the quotation made by the Whig is not only not a correct one, but, what Mr. Rhett did say, is not, in the most remote degree, susceptible of the meaning given by the Whig. It is as follows:

"By our physical power we can protect ourselves against foreign nations; whilst by our productions we can command their peace or support. The keys of their wealth and commerce are in our hands, which we will freely offer to them, by a system of free trade, making our prosperity their interest—our security, their care!"

We would ask the Editor of the Whig, where he got the quotation he makes; and if it be magnanimous, or properly informing the people, to make one appear to say or mean what he does not?

In the three preceding "points" we have fully answered the points in which the Whig, attempted to show Mr. Rhett to have disgraced himself.

## FREE TRADE AND "BLACKWOOD."

We have received from Leonard Scott & Co. the August No. of Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, and, also, the July No. of the Westminster Review.

The first article of Blackwood is entitled "Free Trade, and our Cotton Manufactures." It is the writer contends, with all his might, against free trade, and makes some curious speculations in regard to our country. He says, that during the administration of Mr. Polk, the free traders had some plausible reason for their assertions of our willingness to create a free trade, but that since then there has been a change in the course of our affairs, and he quotes the President's message and Mr. Meredith's report, of which another English writer says:

"They have no wish to see cotton-spinning in the South. All this talk is for the purpose of disarming, if they can, the opposition of the planters of the South to their plan for enriching the manufacturers of the North. It is a plot against the planting, agricultural, and mercantile interests, in favor of the cotton-spinners at Lowell and the ironmasters of Pennsylvania."

The article goes on:

"If there were any truth in the statement that the interests of the Northern and Southern States were conflicting, free trade might still have a glimmering of hope that eventually the southern party might gain the ascendancy; but the large number of mills which are being built in the south and west makes it already a matter of joint interest between them and the inhabitants of New England and Pennsylvania, that the protective duties must be continued, if not increased."

Whatever might be the course of assimilation of manufacturing interest between the North and the South, (and we know that wealth is everywhere covetous,) if events had progressed as they bade fair to do, they will now become totally different, and the prospect of the free traders may again smile. It is an undoubted fact that manufactures here in the South must flourish. By a sufficiently enlarged protection of them, labor and all the other necessary expenses may become as small, as in the Northern States or in England. In addition to this, there are no freights and other expenses of transportation to pay, as at the North; and no heavy duties added to them as elsewhere, and in a short while the Southern States will have this addition of duties, besides other (perhaps) heavy obstacles to encounter, so that here alone will there be a total exemption from all hindrances. It is true that protection may be avaciously demanded by our southern manufacturers, but it will be far from being granted. Indeed, being exempted from such demands, from the Northern capitalists, is a great advantage gained by secession, and is an additional security for the faithfulness and moderation of a Southern Confederate Government. Our manufacturers will have no single plea, as had the Northern, for protection.

To conclude, however, and looking at the whole matter of Southern and Northern interests, we are inclined to think that even to continued united the writer in Blackwood is wrong, for we think it would turn out that the Southern manufacturers would find it to their interest to oppose protection by all means, unless it were a protection against the North itself.

The other articles, in both Magazines, are very fine. We have no room, however, to refer to them.

**NEW MEXICO.**—The St. Louis Republican has the following official report of the votes cast for officers, after the organization of the State Government, viz:

For Governor—Henry Connelly, 5,769; Thomas Cabeza DeBaca, 2,724.

For Lieutenant Governor—Mannet Alvarez, 4,586; Cernan St. Vrain, 3,870.

For Congress—Wm. S. Messervy, 4,934; Hugh N. Smith, 4,374.

In the Legislature, the vote for U. S. Senators stood as follows: Richard H. Weightman, 19; F. A. Cunningham, 17; A. W. Reynolds, 3; Jacob Houghton, 1.

## A PROSE POEM.

We insert, with great pleasure, the following metrical lines, written by a young gentleman of (as will be perceived,) right patriotism and judgment, and possessed withal of imagination and taste.

**Mr. Editor.**

A cord is touched that wakes the free-man's soul and saddens the patriot's heart. In the North, the East, the West, the South, the Muse-inspired cry, "disunion never!" 'Tis well—"disunion never!" answer the free torn, who have shared and felt the Union's blessings; and the woods, and the rocks, and the hills echo, "disunion never!" But ah! can this exclamation, fresh as it may be from honest hearts, avert the lowering cloud, heavy and black, that comes on apace, threatening ruin? and not idly. No, there is but one way to turn aside the impending crash! Brothers of pilgrim origin, born of one great mother—fair Columbia—list! Your sires of old wronged not the stranger, nay, nor the dog, far less the bosom friend—the brother. Then pause, reflect, ere it be too late forever. The South cannot be stilled by enforcement, even with the sword of oppressive wrong; but may be by forbearance in right reason—aye, and in season too—to assert and to contend for wrong. Let forbearance, therefore, be the magic wand to hush this hateful word, "disunion." Ye would not sever the Union? Ye venerate that? then venerate those things that are the Union's—Freedom's Flag—the Constitution. These are of them, and these should be sacred. Oh, then, friends, as ye value the one, trample not on the other! Ye oft invoke the spirits of the dead sires of liberty to watch over your hearths; and ye teach your children to lip the name of one who is mightier than the rest. If it be that the fallen great share our sympathies and our sorrows, we say, in sincerity of heart, Washington, Father of Liberty! arise from your sacred urn, and revisit, if but for the briefest interval, this now populous "Western World" you left a wild—but free as the God of Nature made it—and open the eyes of our deluded countrymen to a sense of justice and of equal rights.

What is yours, men of the North, is yours—we seek not to take it from you. What is ours (of the South) we should by the same right have, and rule of rights. Then, mighty Jove of the new world, we invoke one sound from thy lips to still this clamor; and cement again our loosened bands of brotherhood. And that we may not, shall not fail, we invoke a greater name in our sacred cause. The Union should be preserved, but lo! mark ye, men of the snow-clad hills and icy plains, not at the price of liberty! Rather than this, let star by star withdraw, till on the face of our nation's ensign, the dark blue shall alone be seen, without one ray to light its path to the deep grave oppression hath so early opened to receive it.

KILLIAN.

We find in the speech of Felix Houston, delivered at the Union meeting in Natchez the other day, the following admirably just remark:

And again: "If the South thus tamely submit to the unjust encroachments and villainous demands of the North, a sense of conscious cowardice will settle down upon the Southern mind, and, coward-like, they will wreak upon the slave the vengeance they should have meted out to their enemies and oppressors!"

This is true, because a vile coward is always cruel, and not only has it this reason, but if we submit to the North, redoubled vigilance and ten-fold severity will be necessary to keep the negroes in their place, even until the grand act of abolition takes place.

**THE RAYMOND MEETING.**—The proceedings of this meeting we have seen—and they are highly interesting. We hope, at some future time, to give them in full; at present, we only make one extract—to the whole sentiments of which, the people of Mississippi will give you a cordial assent:

"Gov. John Anthony Quitman, being present, by acclamation was called to address the meeting. No attempt of the recording secretaries can, of course, be adequate to give either the substance of his remarks, or their deep and thrilling effect upon the audience. He has been one of us for thirty years—Southern rights were alike his—wounds to the South were alike wounds to him. To the institutions of this section, so long and now so desperately assailed, we were indebted for the great blessings of actual equality and the noblest freedom, and above all, to exemption from *white slavery* and the anarchy it has brought to Europe, and is bringing into the Northern section. He enumerated our wrongs, and exhorted to unity and to Union which the Constitution formed, as the only resort left to us. At each of his pauses the cheer and the shout up. This man in the early day of Mississippi, was her honored and accomplished Chancellor; he led a company to assist Texas in 1836; he led a brigade at Monterey, including the Mississippians and Tennesseans; he led a division up to Chapultepec, carried the fortresses and gates of Mexico, and planted the stripes on her capital. Well may Mississippi be proud of her accomplished and chivalrous standard bearer."

**THE JENNY LIND PRIZE SONG.**—The prize of \$200, offered by Barnum for the best original national song, to be sung by Jenny Lind, was awarded to Bayard Taylor, of the N. Y. Tribune.

[FOR THE WOODVILLE REPUBLICAN.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24, 1850.

Old party lines are not quite obliterated by the agitating question of the day, and it is well there is something on which the talents of the people's public servants can be brought into exercise, besides slavery or anti-slavery, as the mind will tire of having always under consideration one question although it is of the utmost importance that that question should be settled to the satisfaction of those most concerned therein, just as the ear would tire of the sweetest sound, if there was no variation. The gentlemen of the House, acting upon this principle, made a report from the select committee appointed sometime since, for the investigation of the conduct of Thomas Ewing, as Secretary of the Interior, in the allowance of a claim of the Galphin order,—as is usual in such cases, there was a minority report from the Hon. Samuel Vinton, who will endeavor to justify the Secretary, which is hardly necessary, as the Secretary is politically dead, and any report, however loud, cannot be denied, but there was a great looseness in the management of the financial affairs of the Government by the late administration, the conduct of the Secretary is therefore proper to be investigated by the immediate representatives of the people.

Speaking of finances, I would add that Mr. Foote declared in the Senate yesterday morning, that he would not vote to appropriate one dollar, while the slavery question remained unsettled: this is the only thing from the Senate that would probably interest your readers.

The Texas Boundary Bill is *magnus opus* of the House, while they appear not to know in that way to dispose of. They first refer it to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union by a vote 101 to 99. A motion was then made to reconsider the vote, which referred the bill to the committee, when Mr. Root of Ohio, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which was lost by the casting vote of the Speaker. They finally killed the bill by upwards of forty majority, yet it was resuscitated this morning, by a reconsideration of the vote, and again agitated. Every expedient was resorted to by its friends to make it acceptable to a majority of the House. Mr. Toombs offered an amendment, "That the common law of England, as in force in the American colonies on the 4th day of July, 1776, should be the law of the territories until altered by the proper authorities." Yet this declaration could only command 65 votes, mostly Southern, while 131 members of the American Congress, refused to give the inhabitants of the territories, the protection of the common law of England, the birthright of every Englishman. The question now can be gravely asked, Is it the determination of Congress to deny to the people of the territories all protection? which I leave for the future action of Congress to answer.

The bill finally received its *quies* by a vote on the question, "Shall the bill be ordered to be engrossed," which was refused by a vote of 99 to 107.

A motion was made by Mr. V. E. Howard to reconsider this vote, but the Speaker decided that that question had been exhausted; therefore, the motion of Mr. H. was not entertained, and immediately the House adjourned.

The Senate have confirmed many Executive appointments of late; among them, Mr. Ewbank as Commissioner of Patents, about which there was some doubt. Action on the nominations of the Collectors of the ports of Philadelphia and New York had been suspended for a few days, in order to investigate some charges which have been made, and Madam Rumor says, the Collector of Philadelphia, Mr. Lewis, will be rejected. The Interior Department is still without a Secretary, Mr. McKennon having resigned somewhat suddenly.

GKATTAN.

## TEMPERANCE HALL.

Woodville, Sept. 18, 1850.

At an adjourned meeting of Woodville Division, No. 161, Sons of Temperance, held on the 18th September, 1850, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty Ruler of all things to take from this life our worthy and beloved brother, TRUXTON DAVISON, who died at his plantation in Texas, on the 17th of August last.

Therefore, Resolved, That in the death of TRUXTON DAVISON, society has lost a valuable member, and the Sons of Temperance have been deprived of an amiable and faithful brother, and that we heartily lament his death.

Resolved, That we sympathize most deeply with the bereaved relations of the deceased.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days, as a further testimony of our respect for and grief at the death of our dear brother.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our Division; that they be also furnished to the newspapers published in this county for publication, and that attested copies be forwarded to the relations of the deceased.

WM. TIGER,  
J. S. HOLT, Jr.,  
T. J. SMITH,  
L. K. BARBER,  
MICHAEL CRIST,  
Committee.  
Attest: T. W. WHITE, R. S.

From the Daily True Delta TELEGRAPHIC.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 13, 1850.

At New York, to-day, cotton was firm. Fifteen hundred bales have been sold at full prices. Flour and other articles continue unchanged.

Jenny Lind's first concert was magnificently brilliant. There were eight thousand persons present, and all were enraptured with her singing.

Congress, to-day, paid the usual tribute to the memory of one of its members, Dr. Nes, who recently died, by adjourning.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.

Austria had given her adhesion to English protection.

Some skirmishes had taken place between the Danes and Holsteiners.

The Asia reached her wharf at New York on the 11th. Her news has unsettled and depressed the cotton market; one thousand bales sold at one-eighth to one-fourth decline.

A lamentable accident occurred on the Boston and Albany Railroad. Col. Montfort, a distinguished lawyer of New York, and two other men, were killed, and many others badly wounded.

Rev. Bishop Bascom died at Louisville on last Saturday.

The California Senators were admitted to their seats in Congress to-day. Both Houses of Congress have agreed to adjourn on the 30th inst.

The Fugitive Slave bill finally passed the House to-day. Yeas 109, nays 45. Seward's bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, was rejected in the Senate. Yeas 4, nays 45.

The store-ship Erie, with the Turkish ambassador on board, has arrived.

The bill extending the port of New Orleans passed the House to-day.

Capt. Davis, of Missouri, has been appointed chief clerk of the War Department.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.

The steamship Asia arrived at Halifax on Monday, the 9th. At Liverpool cotton had declined one-eighth to one-quarter.

The President has signed the bill for the admission of California.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.

Louis Philippe died at Claremont on the 26th of August. He was fully aware of the approach of death, and was perfectly resigned. His Queen, children, and grand-children, surrounded him in his dying moments.

The Peace Convention had commenced their session at Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

CONGRESSIONAL.—In the House of Representatives, the motion that the California members be sworn in, was agreed to by a vote of 100 yeas to 50 nays.

In the Senate, Mr. Fremont introduced several bills. Mr. Clay spoke in favor of abolishing the Slave trade in the District of Columbia.

An act of vandalism that has excited to a high degree the indignation of the people of Washington, was perpetrated on Saturday last. We allude to the defacing of the beautiful sculptured stone presented by the State of South Carolina to the Washington Monument. This stone is adorned by the coat of arms of the State. The heads are broken off the male and female figures, and the trumpet of fame, held by an angel above these figures, is also broken. Orders have been given for the restoration of his work, by deepening the engraving, and the original appearance will be made perfect.—*Alex. Gazette.*

## STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

WILKINSON COUNTY.

A MEETING of the Board of Police of said county will be held on the first Monday in October next, for the purpose of examining the Assessor's Roll, and to determine finally all exceptions to the same.

Attest: F. CONRAD, Clerk.  
September 27, 1850—1w.

## Notice.

LOST, on the evening of September 22d a light chestnut sorrel horse, about fifteen hands high, long tail; no marks or brands visible except the saddle spots. He passed through Woodville, with a saddle and bridle on, and a rope around his neck. He took the road to Bayou Sara. A suitable reward will be given for returning him to this place.

CAPT. THOMAS.  
September 24, 1850—1f.

## NEW GOODS.

WE have just received, a most select and elegant stock of Ladies and Gentlemen's Fancy Goods; and goods of all descriptions.

A longer advertisement next week: In the meantime, haste and examine.  
SIMON & MOSES WOLF.  
September 24, 1850.

## Notice.

THE Celebrated Race Horse, Pressure, will stand at the BenLomond Plantation, at twenty-five dollars a season. For pedigree, &c., refer to the turf register.  
September 17, 1850—1f.

FOR SALE.—Six barrels of first-rate tur for sale by CHAS. OUREY.  
September 13, 1850—1f.

THOMAS HENDERSON & CO., PALE, Cotton Factors, No. 117 Common street, New Orleans.  
THOMAS HENDERSON & CO., Natchez, Miss.  
Sept. 13, 1850—5m